The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1866. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,330.

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April 1, 1865—1y

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JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.
May 13, 1864.

JNO. H. FILLER. | J. T. XEAGY.

FILLER & KEAGY have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.

Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, '65.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.
Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.
Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
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RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.
Oct 20, 1865.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Having resumed work, he is now prepared to fill all orders for new guns at the shortest notice. Repairing done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Oct. 20, '65.

50 BEST BEREA GRINDSTONES assorted sizes, also patent fixtures for same Nov. 10 at HARTLEY'S OLD STAND.

The Bedford Gazette.

A GEM.

Can anybody tell who is the author of the following? It is a "gem of purest ray serene," the ownership of which any poet might be proud:

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
Filling the sky and earth below;
Over the housetops, over the street,
Over the heads of the people you meet,
Dancing,
Flirting,
Skimming along;
Beautiful snow! it can do no wrong,
Flying to kiss a fair lady's cheek,
Clinging to lips in a frolicsome freak,
Beautiful snow from the Heaven above,
Pure as an angel, gentle as love!

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
How the flakes gather and laugh as they go!
Whirling about in its maddening fun,
It plays in its glee with every one.
Chasing,
Laughing,
Hurrying by;
It lights on the face and it sparkles the eye!
And even the dogs, with a bark and a bound,
Snap at the crystals that eddy around;
The town is alive, and its heart in a glow,
To welcome the coming of beautiful snow!

How wild the crowd goes swaying along,
Hailing each other with humor and song!
How the gay sledges, like meteors, flash by,
Bright for the moment, then lost to the eye;
Ringing,
Swinging,
Dashing they go,
Over the crust of the beautiful snow;
Snow so pure when it falls from the sky,
To be trampled in mud by the crowd rushing by,
To be trampled and tracked by thousands of feet,
Till it blends with the filth in the horrible street.

Once I was pure as the snow—but I fell!
Fell like the snow-flakes, from Heaven to hell!
Fell to be trampled as filth in the street;
Fell to be scoffed, to be spit on and beat:
Pleading,
Cursing,
Dreading to die,
Selling my soul to whoever would buy;
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread,
Hating the living and fearing the dead;
Merciful God! have I fallen so low!
And yet I was once like the beautiful snow.

Once I was fair as the beautiful snow,
With an eye like its crystals, a heart like its glow;
Once I was loved for my innocent grace—
Flattered and sought for the charms of my face!
Father,
Mother,
Sisters all,
God, and myself, I have lost by my fall;
The veriest wretch that goes shivering by,
Will take a wide sweep, lest I wander too nigh;
For all that is on or above me, I know,
There is nothing so pure as the beautiful snow.

How strange it should be that this beautiful snow
Should fall on a sinner with nowhere to go!
How strange it should be, when night comes again
If the snow and the ice struck my desperate brain,
Fainting,
Freezing,
Dying alone,
Too wicked for prayer, too weak for a moan,
To be heard in the din of the crazy town,
Gone mad in the joy of the snow coming down,
To lie and so die in my terrible woe,
With a bed and a shroud of the beautiful snow.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Interview of Messrs. Wilson and Price, of Iowa, with the President---They Fail to Obtain an Assurance that the President will Retrace His Steps.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* give the following apparently authentic statement of a conversation between Messrs. Wilson and Price, of Iowa, and President Johnson, by which it will be seen that the latter adheres to the policy of reconstruction developed in his speeches and in his message. Mr. Wilson's disappointment in being unable to obtain from the President any admission of failure or retraction is very evident from the letter, which we print in full:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1865.

In my last letter I made allusion to the fact that certain Western members of Congress had had interviews with the President since the passage of Mr. Wilson's resolution, during which the subject of reconstruction was freely discussed, and that their impressions as to his future course had not been very favorable. I confined myself to this general statement, as I did not at the time feel at liberty to go into particulars. I am now permitted to give the subjoined full version of what took place on the stated occasion.

Mr. Wilson, with whom frank, straightforward action in all things is a leading characteristic, had been anxious for some time to have an early, free, and full exchange of opinion with the President relative to reconstruction. He desired to express his own views upon the policy pursued by the government toward the rebel States, which he knew to be identical with those of the majority of the House, with the utmost frankness to the Executive, and, if possible, elicit from him a clear definition of the line of action he meant to pursue toward Congress--whether he meant to recognize the right of Congress to determine upon the mode of recognizing and restoring the rebel States to the Union according to the views of the majority of both Houses, or whether his purpose was to bring the influence of patronage, and other agencies at his command, to bear in order to secure an endorsement and adoption of his own plan of reconstruction.

The passage of Mr. Wilson's resolution by a vote thoroughly testing the sense of the great majority of the House upon the President's Southern policy, on Thursday last, furnished a proper occassion for the mutual explanation he desired, and hence he sought the White House in company with his colleague, Mr. Price, on the evening of the same day. The President received his visitors very cordially, and, upon an introductory remark of Mr. Wilson, announcing the object of their call, invited them to an unreserved expression of opinions and suggestions. Thereupon Mr. Wilson proceeded to say substantially as follows:

"Mr. President, you have, no doubt, been informed of the resolution I offered to-day in the House, and of the vote upon it. In explanation of it I wish to say, that neither myself nor the rest of the majority voting for it, are disposed to make any distinction between Tennessee and the other States lately engaged in rebellion, in our preliminary examination in their respective claims to representation in Congress.—At the same time, the joint committee of fifteen may, and probably will extend to the former State priority of consideration, by taking up and disposing of its case first, and this the majority will not oppose."

Passing from this special to the general subject of reconstruction at large, Mr. Wilson continued: "I am aware that there are men in Congress, styling themselves 'Conservatives,' that claim to be your friends par excellence. Now, I do not hesitate to avow that I am what is commonly called a 'Radical.' I contributed, in my humble way, all I could to the success of the party that placed you in power. Hence I claim the right to call myself the friend of your Administration. Myself and those acting with me in Congress are all friendly to it, and desire its entire success. But we think, and with us our constituencies, that by your plan of reconstruction that result is not likely to be attained. We hold, at the same time, that there is one way in which it could be reached. In our opinion, your efforts to reorganize the rebel States and restore them to the Union, after an uninterrupted trial of some seven months, have not proved successful to the extent required to insure the future peace, safety and prosperity of the country. Congress, in pursuance of what it considers its solemn duty, now proposes, after due investigation of the whole subject, to devise, if possible, some better plan of reorganization and restoration. The plan Congress will probably adopt will be to submit such amendments to the Constitution as will, if accepted by the State Legislatures, furnish ample guarantees for the future. The majority of Congress expect and ask that, while engaged in investigating the whole subject of reconstruction, and devising some new plan, it may be left free to act as it may deem best, and that no attempt be made by the Executive to interfere with and influence its action by the distribution of patronage or in any other way. If thus left free by you, there can be no possible difficulty between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. But if you are disposed to interfere with Congress, by patronage or otherwise, and force your peculiar ideas and plans upon Congress and the country, you will meet with serious opposition by those that are now the friends of your Administration, and desire sincerely to make it successful. The plan Congress will probably adopt will not render it necessary for you to surrender any of your own views in relation to reconstruction, inasmuch as under the Constitution of the United States, you cannot be asked to approve the resolutions of Congress submitting certain amendments to the Constitution. You will not be responsible for our action, but we will be responsible for it to our constituents, who will be called upon to determine upon the merits of our plan of reconstruction. Hence there will be no occasion for serious differences between the Executive and Congress, if each branch of the government simply leaves the other to do what it considers its duty. And let me add this: the so-called Conservatives of Congress, the men that claim to be your exclusive friends, go with you to-day because they think it is to their advantage to do so; but they will oppose you to-morrow, if they shall find it is to their disadvantage to support you. You will find in the end that the men who differ from you to-day from sincere convictions, and honest, patriotic motives, are much more reliable and trustworthy friends than these time-servers."

The President, in reply, stated that he was anxious to avoid a division among the friends of his Administration in Congress; that he would regret to see any difficulties arise between them and the Executive. He then proceeded to review at length his policy of reconstruction, reiterating the points in support of it made in his published speeches, and more lately in his message; but said nothing that could be construed into an admission of its failure. On the contrary, he seemed to be fully persuaded of its present and future success. Nor did he say a word indicating an intention to abstain from interference with Congress in its legislation upon reconstruction. He did not say that he would interfere; but neither did he commit himself to the opposite line of action. However pressed by Mr. Wilson in this direction he would not give the assurances desired of him. That he would have made a formal disclaimer of a purpose to meddle with Congress, if he did not entertain it, may be fairly presumed. And this was the impression left by the tone and tenor of his remarks upon the minds of his visitors.

CHICAGO is becoming metropolitan. There were two hundred and seventy-five divorces granted in that city, by the several courts, during the year 1865. The Chicago *Journal* says: "Of these one hundred and twenty-seven were applied for by wives, whose grounds of grievance against their husbands were: drunkenness in fifty of the cases, desertion twenty, cruelty thirty-nine, desertion and cruelty four, drunkenness and cruelty forty-four, adultery eight, drunkenness, desertion, cruelty and adultery combined two, bigamy two, other causes two. Of the entire number of divorces granted, ninety-eight were applied for by husbands, whose grounds of grievance against their wives were: adultery in fifty-eight of the cases, desertion twenty, drunkenness eighteen, bigamy one, other causes one."

LETTER TO BILL ARP.

From Bob Varkis, a Northern Aspirant for Literary Honors.

Another aspirant for literary honors has just emerged from obscurity in New York city. His first communication appears in a late number of the *Metropolitan Record*, and is addressed to the witty and talented Bill Arp:—

MR. ARP, ESQ., GEORGY:—You're a trump, Bill, and tho' I ain't far ahead in dollars, I'll bet on you. I've bin readin' some of your letters, and like 'em. Gee Hosefat, how you do sting some of them fellers that fit with Sherman! Some of 'em wants to know mighty bad whar you live, so's they kin send back some furniture marked B. A. 'Tain't thar's. I seed a chap yesterday with two silver forx and a knife. Know'd at onct they kum from Georgy, for they was genuin. He wanted two dollars on 'em, but I'd see him hang'd fust. Nary stolen property for me, speshily from Georgy. It's a bully old State Georgy is, and though it did git licked, it ain't skeer'd. I'll bet on Georgy. Virginny ain't behind nuther. What d'ye think of Bob Lee? Ain't he a high old fighter? I tell you, Bill, I hear some chaps talkin' so much about how they licked your fellers that I git mad. Goll darn 'em, they didn't do no fightin'. Most of 'em was in the bounty bizness, an' shoutin' at meetins.—There ain't no fight into 'em, but they's powerful on talkin'.

Then talkin' about Old Virginny, ain't some foak proud of Stonewall Jackson and Jeb Stuart? Sam Hill! how them slashers did fall on the Feds! No time for prayin' thar, I tell you! It was jest up an' git, and nary favor. That part of Virginny whar they fit should'nt raise nothin' but laurels. But all the big fighters wasn't on one side nuther. Sheridan kum down mity heavy in the Valley, an' Kilpatrick done some tall ridin' down your way. No use denyin' it, Bill, your foaks got licked sometimes, but I know what side the odds was on. Three to one ain't a fair shake, an' it mostly went that way. But you made a big fight though, an' I tell you we ain't ashamed of you. Beecher says you fit bully, an' he knows. He wasn't thar. All our jinerals sez so, too. They were thar.

I'm a Copperhead, Bill, a reg'lar double twisted sympathizer. Some foak say your fellers don't like Copperheads. Let 'em go ahead. I don't care. I ain't worshipin' you. I don't love the South perticklerly. I ain't goin' to say your foax have all the vartoo an' great men. Nary time. I know better an' so do you. But you've got a big share, tho', an' your wimmen is glorious. They don't wear pants an' address meetin's, but when they git goin' their tungs is powerful. I reckon they can hate mor'n is healthy, but they can't spare none for home. They sent so much after the Feds that the stock must be nigh run out. Well, hain't they got reeson to hate? That's what I want to know.

What'r you goin' to do with the freedmen; ain't they a noosance? I reckon they ain't much better'n they use to was. Well, poor critters, I pity 'em. They ain't much to blame if they air lazy. They wasn't eddycated. They don't know what freedom is. They can't rekuperate nor be made Provishional Guvernors, nor Tax Kollectors, nor anything but niggers. What's the use o' talkin' about makin' 'em cityzens when they can't spell. Better give 'em sumthin' to eat, or bring 'em to Boston. Well, no I reckon Boston don't want 'em. Set 'em to work, if you can, if they don't stick to it, make 'em. You musn't be too hard on 'em though.—S'pose you lock up every mother's son of 'em, that goes into the vagrant bizness, an' give 'em shower-bath doses if they ain't willin' to work. That'll fotch 'em, I reckon, for they don't take kindly to water. Filianthropy is very good, but it's sometimes demoralizin'. It mostly gits into noospapers and stays there, so's the darkey's can't git no good of it, for they ain't much on readin'. I'll bet before Andy Johnson goes back to Tennysee, they'll larn sumthin'. He won't teach 'em, but hunger an' Jack Frost will. He likes 'em just well enough to let 'em alone, an' if your foax will take care of 'em he'll help you.—Give 'em votes. Shaw! he don't want you to.

Look at Jamaka. Ain't them darkies bin free long enuf to larn sumthin'? Well, I reckon they have, an' they *have* larned sumthin' too. They've larned to relapse and cut throats. They're powerful on relapsin'. Andy don't go in for givin' 'em votes, but work. He believes in protectin' 'em, an' he won't stand any nonsense. He goes in for loyalty an' labor, an' if both ain't right he'll raise a row. That's all. Don't you think loyalty is a very fine word? It sounds so nice, an' looks well in print. Our foax (I ain't one of 'em) made it up when your foaks was secedin'. Everybody's used to it now, an' it goes down mighty slick here. If you want to larn it so's to put it in your letters, jest jine the Freedmen's buro. Some of them collidge chaps will teach you, for they know every langwidge except a few. Ain't you sorry you wasn't edicated when they was? They have a powerful sight of larnin' in Massachusetts, but ain't it healthy down your way?

Your talk about Andy Johnson is 'bout right. If I was down your way we'd take sumthin'. He ain't the United States, nor our father. He ain't goin' to sell himself to the South, an' you don't want to buy him. Andy Johnson ain't for sail. He's on the Union track an' if foax foller he'll bring 'em in all right. But don't hitch on to his coat tail. It's mean an' he don't want it. He hain't done more'n his duty, an' he's jest goin' to contenoo that way, whether foax like it or not. I tell you, Bill, Andy means to do the right thing, but he ain't workin' easy. Them infernal New England fellers is draggin' on the traces an' tryin' to hold him back. Then your foax is mity spunky, an' that riles him purty konsiderable. He has a heap o' trouble tryin' to harmonize things, an' if the ekwality men would only let up on him jest a little he'd find it easier. Tain't no use sayin' he'd orter do this or do that. He's jest goin' to do things the Johnson way. I don't believe in holdin' back on the pardon, but he does, an' there he's got me, for I ain't in the bizness. Well, I s'pose it'll be all right in the end, but some things moves mity slow, an' unless you shove 'em on now an' then, they'll git behind.

Bill, you've got more friends down this way than you've hear'n of. There's Greeley. He's your friend, sure; but he can't talk as he wants to. He's the only horse in the *Tribune* team. The other animals is mules, an' they've kick'd the old man half blind. Then there's Beecher. He sez he ain't down on you; but if I was you I wouldn't trust him. That stock ain't sound. There's a heap of friends in this sekshin which ain't goin' to go back on you. You jist git on your dig an' they'll stand by you. They ain't sorry about slavery. It war'nt nothin' to them, an' they ain't goin' to cry about it. Foax down this way want to see things fixed up, an' I reckon they'd fix 'em if they had a chance. S'pose you cum here an' look round. It's a big place, but you won't git lost. Fetch along some of the little Arps an' git sum toys for 'em. Call an' see me when you feel at home. The editur'll tell you where I live an' send a boy to 'scort you. I hain't got any pianner or silver plate 'cause I wasn't one of Sherman's bummers, but if you're sound on Bourbon, we'll do. I've got a fust rate article, an' ain't a savin' of it. Resiprokally yours,

BOB VARKIS.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE IN THE FEDERAL ARMY DURING THE WAR.

From reports recently published by the Surgeon General, it appears that in the Federal army the mortality from disease alone, was forty-eight and seven-tenths per one thousand of mean strength for the first year of the war, and sixty-five and two-tenths for the second. Total number of deaths from disease reported for the first year, 14,138, and 42,010 for the second. These figures do not include those who died while absent as prisoners of war, or after having been discharged the service for disability. The number constantly sick was about ten per cent. of the strength.

The total number of cases treated by the Medical Department, including wounds and injuries, 878,918 during the first year, and 1,711,803 during the second. The most fatal disease was camp fever, of which there were 213,260 cases, and 19,459 deaths during the two years; next comes diarrhea and dysentery, 725,675 cases and 11,560 deaths; then inflamation of the respiratory organs, 304,384 cases and 8,090 deaths. Venereal diseases were much less frequent than the experience of other armies would have led us to suspect. Still, 84 men in every thousand suffered during the first year, and sixty-five during the second; the total number of cases being over 39,000.

Twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty discharges for disability were reported during the first year, or about nine per cent. of the strength of the army. Incomplete reports for the first year of the war from troops in the field and in garrison represent an average strength constantly present during the year, of 281,117 men; in hospital, constantly present, 9,759 men; total, 290,936, among whom were 14,183 deaths from disease. The number of deaths recorded is much less than the real number, and does not include prisoners of war and other absentees. For the second year, in field and garrison, 598,821; in hospitals, 45,687; total, 644,508, of whom there were 42,010 deaths from disease.

These mortality rates from disease are much smaller than is usual with armies in time of war, and are proportionately much less than those of the allied armies in the Crimea, or of our own army in the Mexican war. The proportion of deaths from disease for the third and fourth year was rather diminished.

A WHITE coachman, while waiting for his load of colored freight, who were at a ball in Bridgeport, Con., was requested to walk inside. The coachman did so, but found the air so heavily laden with perfume that he was about to retire, when he was suddenly informed that several ladies requested that he would leave the room, as he smelt so of the stable.

A PROMINENT batchelor politician on the Kenebeck, remarked to a lady that soapstone was excellent to keep the feet warm in bed. "Yes," said the young lady who had been an attentive listener, "but some gentlemen have an improvement on that which you know nothing about." The bachelor turned pale, and maintained a wistful silence.

A BOY six years of age set fire to his father's hay-stack, in Westbury, Connecticut, last week, and it was totally consumed. On being asked why he committed the act, he replied, "Well, father's sold the cow; what the deuce did he want with hay now?"

KEEP THE LOAF UNDER YOUR ARM.

The following is copied from a New York paper printed in the year 1775, and is related as a fact. Similar cases often occur in these days, where a parent, having given all into the hands of his children, is obliged to spend the remainder of his days in poverty and want:

At this time there is living in Harlem an old man who relates the following story of himself. He was possessed of a pretty good farm with everything necessary for his business, and had one child, a son who having married, it was agreed that the young couple should live in the house with the parent as he was a widower. These things went on exceedingly well for some time when the son proposed to his parent that he should make over to him his estate, promising to build a new house and otherwise improve the farm. The father through persuasion, gave him a deed or gift of it, and everything belonging to it.

After a few years, as the father grew old he grew a little fretful and dissatisfied, while the son, thinking he had nothing more to expect from him, forgot his filial duty and used his old father worse than his servants. The old man was no longer permitted to eat at the table with his son and wife, but compelled to take his meals in the chimney corner, and was continually ill-used by them. The ill-usage to the old man was at length carried to such a height that he could no longer bear it, but left the house and went to a neighbor and relation of his, declaring that if his friend could not help him get his farm back again, he should be obliged to come and live with him.

His friend answered that he might come and live with him, and if he would follow his directions, he would help him to get his estate again.

Take this bag of dollars, carry it to your room at your son's, shut it up well in your chest, and about the time you expect they will call you down to dinner, shut your door, and have all your dollars spread on the table in the middle of the room. When they call you, make a noise with them by sweeping them into your bag again.

The bait took completely. The wife had peeped through the keyhole, and saw the dollars spread out on the table and told it to her husband. When the old man came down, they insisted on his sitting at the table with them, and treated him with uncommon civility.

The old man related to his friend what he had done, who gave him directions what to do if his son asked for the money.

After a few days the son discovered the old man very busily engaged in counting out his money, and at the next meal time asked him what money it was he had been counting.

"Only some money I have received for the discharge of one of the bonds I had standing out. I expect more in a few days, and I fear I shall be obliged to take Mr. N's farm, upon which I have a mortgage, as he is not able to raise the money, and if the farm is sold it will not fetch as much as will discharge the mortgage."

After a few days the son told his father he intended to build a house on the farm, if he would let him have that money.

"Yes, child, all I have is coming to you. I intend giving you the bonds and mortgages I have, but then I think it will be the best to have it put all together in a new deed of gift. I will get neighbor L. to call here and draw a new one."

Accordingly his friend and cousin, who had devised the scheme, came to the house, and the son gave the father the deed, that another might be drawn of it. When the old man had got the instrument into his hands, in the presence of his friend he broke off the seal, and committed the writing to the fire, saying:

"Burn, cursed instrument of my folly and misery! And you, my dutiful children, as this estate is all my own, again, must remove immediately, unless you will be content to be my tenants. I have learned, by sad experience, that it is best for a parent *to hold the loaf under his own arms.* That one father can better maintain ten children than ten children can a father."

THE New York *Express* says that the History of Mexico shows that during the last 40 years, Mexico has had thirty-seven different forms of government, thirty-two of which were "Republics;" and seventy-five Presidents! Its revolutions during that time have amounted to over two hundred. Many years since, a Mexican protectorate was urged upon the U. S. Senate by Gen. Houston, upon the ground that the Mexican people otherwise would fall a prey to some European power. The project was condemned and abandoned. But perhaps in view of the past and present, it would have been well. The fact is, the troubles of Mexico spring from the people themselves. A composite race, made of the Spandiard, the Aztec, and the Indian, is as incapable of improvement, or of republican government as wild Indians. Heaven has allotted to Mexico the finest country under the sun and its people have made it one of the wort of governments. Each race would have done better, uncontained by the other; but miscegenation has ruined all,—and a mongrel, debased race, and anarchy, is the violation of natural laws. If Maximillian can make anything out of them, it is more than they are ever likely to do for themselves.

SWINE'S FLESH.

Under the above heading a correspondent of the Kingston (N. Y.) *Journal* says:

In the last issue of your paper it is stated that the Jewish nation seldom suffer from Cholera, and this exemption is placed in connection with the fact that they eat no pork. This immunity from cholera is but a tithe of the blessings gained by the Hebrews by abstaining from the use of swine's flesh. In an experience of nearly a qnarter of a century, and after much observation and enquiry, the writer has never known a Jew to suffer from scrofula, consumption, or tape worm. The sufferings and deaths from the first two diseases, or forms of the same disease, so common among the pork eating nations of the earth, are unknown among the children of Israel. Place these facts in connection with this, that the hog is the only domestic animal that suffers and dies from scrofula, and it speaks volumes. Your readers have all heard of "measly" pork; but they may not know that these measles are pure, deadly scrofula; and that they are never found in beef, mutton, veal, or lamb. Nor is it generally known that hereditary consumption and scrofula are one and the same disease; and that the most common forms of insanity are owing to the development of scrofulous tubercles in the brain. The seeds of these terrible maladies are transmitted from parent to child in the form of minute grains of tubercles deposited chiefly in the lungs and brain, and as the unhappy offspring of such parents progress in life, these tubercles become inflamed and enlarged, ending in consumption, if the lungs are the suffering organs; and in softening of the brain and insanity when that organ is the seat of the disease. Sometimes the poison of scrofula thrown out upon the skin in the form of tumors, ulcers, "fever sores," salt rheum, etc., in which cases life is often prolonged at the expense of constant misery and suffering.

TEMPER IN TREATING STOCK.

The farmer's stock around him partakes more or less of the quality of the owner or those who attend upon it. A man's influence is imparted to his beasts, particularly the horses, the working cattle, and the milch. A man of irascible temper gets up nervousness in a horse or a cow. The brute becomes afraid of him; and if of a vicious nature, is apt to be hurtful, spitefully influenced, perhaps irreclaimably spoiled—whereas a mild-tempered, discriminative man will gradually smooth down the asperities of a harsh disposition. We have known milch cows, wild as deer, brought to a placid tractability. The man is a superior and his superior influence will be communicated. Wise stock-men keep fools and irritants out of their stock-yards.

A LOT of broken Southern banks have had their rottenness varnished over by the application of the word "National," but as a portion of the people and press, remembering their insolvency, fail to give their issues full confidence, certain radical shoddy organs in Pennsylvania call this want of confidence "Attacking the National Currency," and cite it as the outcroppings of latent treason. In the estimation of such "loyal" shoddies, the Southern people must not only submit to the domination of arrogant negro soldiery; to disfranchisement; to negro equality; to be lorded over by agents of the negro Boarding house; to be plundered of their cotton, their lands, their household goods; and a hundred other plagues, but they must also submit to the plunderings of cleaned-out stock gamblers and swindling bankrupts who have been sugarcoated by the Treasury Department. In so many words, "loyalty" means, in the South, submission to every sort of plundering.

A FEW days ago the mayor of Springfield, Illinois, and forty "prominent citizens" made a carriage pilgrimage to the tomb of Lincoln, on the invitation and at the expense of a negro minstrel troupe. The minstrels performed some "pieces," which drew forth a speech from the mayor and a response from the leader of the troupe. The Chicago *Times* thinks "it must have been moving to see Bones and the Tamborine standing in reverent silence before the tomb, their jokes hushed, and their thoughts remote from conundrums and double *intendres*." It expects that the proprietor of the learned pig, and the exhibitor of the double headed calf will next make a pilgrimage under the mayor's protection, to be assured that he hopes they "will meet with the success which their loyalty and meritorious ability so richly deserve." "Wax figgers" seems to be looking up.

MRS. SWISSHELM says that liberty has been betrayed by its friends, and in her newspaper she will advocate "equality before the law, honesty as the best policy, and Christianity as the best statesmanship." A cotemporary says Mrs. Swisshelm is smart and tart enough to write in a lively way, and having no other half to exercise her sharpness upon, has a perfect right to take a 'public body" for it. Congress is tough and can stand it.

IN 1865, the total number of common schools in Pennsylvania were 12,960; whole number of teachers, 15,563; pupils, 703,930; average cost of each pupil per month, 68 cents. Total cost of the system, including taxes levied, and State appropriation, $3,614,238.55.

THE statistics of the Lutheran church in the United States for the year 1865, are just published, from which we learn the following items: Ministers, 1,627; congregations, 2,856; communicants, 312,415.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....January 12, 1866.

RADICAL CIRCUMVENTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Trickery is the distinguishing characteristic of the leaders of the political party which at present rules the country. They juggled themselves into power and they rely wholly upon their skill in legerdemain to retain it. Their prestidigitation in the handling of the negro, has deluded the people, from time to time, and they hope by the same slight-o'-hand performances to continue their successful practice upon the minds of the gullible multitude. They cry "protection" and obtain the confidence of the public while favoring the few and oppressing the many. They shriek for "freedom" and the crowd believes them sincere, even as they send their political opponents, for opinion's sake, to dungeons and into exile. They nullify the laws of the Union, denounce the Constitution as an "agreement with hell," and when the Southern States secede, tell them to go in peace, yet, when they call upon the people to fight for the Union, to vindicate by force the authority of the Constitution, their sincerity is not questioned by the mob at their heels. They declare themselves opposed to all interference with the institution of slavery in the States, favoring only its prohibition in the Territories, and when they obtain the power to abolish it, they strike down State Constitutions and blot it from existence throughout all the South; yet their honesty is not even suspected by their besotted followers. They denounce and threaten the President, style his messages "white-washing documents," pronounce his restoration policy a failure and demand its abandonment, but still they are deemed his political supporters and the peculiar friends of his administration. Emboldened by their success, they now hope to be able to accomplish what was always nearest their hearts, *Disunion*, by styling themselves "Union men," and at the same time preventing restoration of the Union. The President stands in their way, but as he stands still, not moving backward nor forward, they expect easily to circumvent him. Their road makes a sudden detour at the Executive mansion, avoiding it altogether. *They intend to reach their point by amending the Constitution.* They have a two-thirds vote in each house of Congress, which is all the Constitution requires to submit any proposition for its amendment to the people or the legislatures of the States. The President's signature is not required to be appended to such amendment. They also have the requisite majority in three-fourths of the State Legislatures, and thus have it absolutely in their power to change the entire form of our government, without consulting the President or the people. The only means by which they can be checked in their nefarious schemes, is that of removal from office. Let President and people "immediately move upon their works."

CHEERING SIGNS.

Negro suffrage has been defeated everywhere; in Connecticut, in Minnesota, in Wisconsin, in the District of Columbia and in Colorado. Upon this issue the hopes of the Abolition party depend. It is the only plank left them upon which to stand. If they cannot accomplish the enfranchisement of the negro, their party must go to pieces. Since the results just referred to, elections have been held in a number of the large cities and towns of the North, every one of which gave gratifying evidence of Democratic recuperation. A few days ago an election for Mayor was held in Pittsburg, which resulted in the choice of the Abolition candidate by only 53 majority! Pittsburg almost invariably gives a "Republican" majority of 1,500 to 2,000. Such results show that the Democratic party is fast recovering its former vigor, and that all that is necessary to success is thorough organization. Let these cheering signs inspirit us with renewed hope and cause us to go to work with a determination to win. In this connection we would repeat our former suggestion to establish clubs. Every school district should have its organization.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

Some of the leading "Republicans" of New York have formed a "Free Trade League," and are working hard for its success. Prominent among its members is William Cullen Bryant, editor of the *N. Y. Evening Post*, one of the principal organs of the "Republican" party. A branch of this League has been established at St. Louis, one of the strongest "Republican" cities in the Union. What say the Tariff-men of this country to this "Republican" movement? They denounced us Democrats for advocating a tariff for revenue; what have they to say to the operations of Bryant & Co., who are opposed to all tariffs and want free trade?

A CLERICAL PREVARICATOR.

"When rogues fall out, honest men get their dues." This truthful adage is fully exemplified in the rupture between *Forney's Press* and the "loyal" preachers of Philadelphia and Washington. A short time ago the *Press* teemed with fulsome praise of these same preachers, encouraging them in their desecration of the Sabbath and defilement of the pulpit, by the delivery of partizan harangues in the disguise of sermons and the proselyting of voters by "prayers" filled with reflections upon the principles and conduct of their political opponents. But the *Press* has offended these superlatively pious gentlemen and they have opened fire upon it with great fury. The unpardonable sins committed by the *Press*, are its publication of a Sunday edition and its advocacy of the running of street cars on Sunday. True, this is not half as bad as holding political meetings on the Sabbath, and the *Press* is not at all inconsistent with its past teachings, in pursuing the course which has brought this clerical row about its ears, but its editor should remember that he is not a preacher, and, therefore, cannot hope to violate the Sabbath with impunity. We do not intend, however, to discuss the merits of the controversy between the *Press* and these preachers. As the caption of this article indicates, it is our purpose to refer particularly to an individual clergyman, who, it is intimated, does not adhere very closely to the truth. That clergyman is the Rev. B. H. Nadal, of Washington, D. C. He is, we are assured, the author of an article which appeared in the New York *Methodist*, in August last, slandering the people of Bedford generally and and the editor of this paper in particular. Among other gratuitously false statements contained in that article, was the broad assertion that the Gazette had counseled the shooting of Jacob Crouse! We have hitherto refrained from noticing this outrageous libel, preferring to let it go for what it was worth to Dr. Nadal or anybody else. But as the Doctor has received a "showing up" from a "*loyal*" pen, we have concluded to make this reference to the matter for the benefit of those "whom it may concern." It seems that Dr. Nadal is one of the clerical gentry who have undertaken to call Mr. Forney to account, for his sins of publishing a Sunday paper and advocating Sunday street cars. In the *Press* of last Sunday appears a communication from twenty seven "respectable colored citizens" of Washington, in which Dr. Nadal is set down as either "ignorant" or guilty of "deliberate and wilful misrepresentation." As the Doctor believes the negro to be his equal, he will of course not object to this testimony on the ground of color. But, if he does, we will call the *Press* itself upon the stand. Surely this "loyal" journal would not misrepresent so patriotic a minister of the Gospel as Dr. Nadal! In its issue of Sunday last, the *Press* has the following editorial:

> We need scarcely direct attention to the singularly interesting letter from our correspondent at Washington so completely exposing and refuting the extraordinary statements of Rev. Mr. Nadal, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman of that city, who came forward with such great haste to sustain the extinguished committee of three, composed of Messrs. Pattison, Chaplain and Cookman, of Philadelphia, in their unprovoked and proscriptive assault upon this journal. We believed that we had given this illustrious and enterprising triumvirate a sufficient settler, but we think our correspondent and his witnesses have made a completer finish of this same Mr. Nadal. That which transfixes him is the testimony of the colored citizens of Washington, convicting him of almost intentional untruth. The signers on this list are some of the most respectable and wealthy of their class. All of them reject, with natural indignation and scorn, the attempt to hunt down and traduce a newspaper and its editor that were among the first, and have always been among the steadiest of their champions and friends. How any man, least of all a Christian teacher of morals and an apostle of truth, should have ventured upon such a statement as that of this same Mr. Nadal, in view of the certainty of his rebuke and refutation, passes our comprehension. In his case, as in the case of his most tolerant and charitable brethren here, there was no provocation. The *Chronicle* and its editor had done nothing to offend him. He must have spoken, therefore, either from a natural malignity or natural disregard of the fact. His statements were not only strained from the truth, but were made in defiance of truth. Asked to become a witness, he not only consented, but volunteered testimony, which is proved by the very people to whom he refers and whom he quotes, to be almost wholly unfounded. Mr. Nadal spoke for the whole body of the colored people, and their representative men speak strongly for themselves in denunciation and denial of his assertions. This is a most melancholy exhibition, and results entirely from a meddlesome and uncharitable disposition. Men of God should be examples of toleration as well as of truth.

Some certain "Republican" journals seem greatly delighted with an opinion given by Hon. J. S. Black, which takes the ground that Gen. Koontz is *prima facie* entitled to his seat. Well, what does *prima facie* mean? It signifies *at first appearance*, that is at an *outside view*. One may have a *prima facie* right to a thing, yet really have no right to it at all. We do not dispute the correctness of the legal points made in Judge Black's opinion. They all refer to the fact that Boards of Return Judges must count all returns certified to them. In the case of Messrs. Koontz and Coffroth all the county boards counted all the returns certified to them by the township boards and by the Prothonotaries. Some of the Prothonotaries refused to certify some returns, on the ground that they were manifestly fraudulent, or were unintelligible. But Judge Black says nothing upon this subject.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Convening of the Legislature---Usurpation by the Ex-Speaker of the Senate---Organization of the Senate---Democratic Leaders in that Body---'Republican' Leaders---Franklin and Adams Contested Election---Organization of the House &c., &c.

Harrisburg, Jan. 9, 1866.

Editor Gazette:—The two houses of the Legislature assembled in their respective halls one week ago to-day. The Senate proceeded to business without organization, the Speaker elected at the last session usurping the chair. This was done in order to crowd down the throats of the Democratic Senators the doctrines of the "Republican" Senators that the Senate is a body perpetually organized. Among the business transacted prior to the election of speaker, was the administration of the oath of office to the new Senators. The Democratic Senators newly elected, took the oath under protest, denying the right of the ex-speaker to administer it. After this petty exhibition of partizan tyranny on the part of the "Republican" Senators, the ex-speaker, Hon. David Fleming, was re-elected. Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington, was the Democratic nominee. No purer and few abler legislators than Wm. Hopkins, ever graced any legislative body. But, alas! virtue and ability count as nothing in these degenerate times, when cast into the balance as against party interest and public plunder. G. W. Hamersly of Germantown, was re-elected clerk. He has made an efficient officer. The Senate stands politically, Democrats, 13; "Republicans," 20; Republican majority, 7. The leaders on the Democratic side are Messrs. Clymer, Wallace and Hopkins. Hon. Heister Clymer, of Berks, has served some five or six years in the Senate, always taking a leading part on all important questions. He is in the prime of life and is a man of great energy and decision of character. As a debater he is quick and very plausible, his manner as a speaker being of a very agreeable character. He is popular with his fellow Senators, as well as with his constituents, the latter always giving him a large vote ahead of his party, when a candidate. Hon. W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, was elected to the Senate in 1862 and was re-elected last fall. He is, by all odds, the best lawyer in the Senate. As a sharp, clear and thorough reasoner he has few superiors anywhere. He is at present chairman of the Democratic State Committee and now that he will have time to prepare for the campaign (which was not the case last fall) I feel assured of Democratic success under his leadership. Higher honors are in store for Mr. Wallace, if true merit can command them. Of Senator Hopkins I have already spoken. He has been in public life many years. He was elected speaker of the House of Representative at the time of the "Buckshot War," when Thaddeus Stevens and his compeers were compelled to beat a retreat from the Hall, by jumping from the windows. He was also at one time Canal Commissioner. His present term as Senator dates from 1863 and will expire next fall. Among the younger Democratic Senators, Mr. Latta, of Westmoreland, and Mr. Donovan of Philadelphia, are prominent. I can hardly determine who is the leader on the "Republican" side of the Senate. I should think, however, that the leadership lies between Mr. Bingham, of Allegheny, and Mr. Hall, of Blair. The former is a man of considerable legislative experience and a tolerably well-posted lawyer. The latter is facile in debate and a good tactician. The seat of Mr. Duncan, Democrat, Senator elect from the Franklin and Adams district, is contested by his opponent in the canvass, Mr. McConaughy. The grounds on which the latter bases his contest, are that Mr. Duncan received the votes of deserters from the military service of the United States and that votes were cast for him (McConaughy) by soldiers from the district, in the service in Texas, and that when the deserters' ballots shall be deducted from Mr. Duncan's vote and the votes of the soldiers in Texas added to his (the contestant's) it will be shown that he (McConaughy) received a majority of the vote cast in the district. So far as the Texas soldier vote is concerned, it is clear that it is fraudulent. The "Republicans" themselves concede that the returns were forged. Mr. Duncan, therefore, has nothing to fear from that source. The other ground of contest, (the votes of deserters) cannot be maintained if the committee before whom this case is to be tried, have any regard for the Constitution of the State, or have sufficient common sense to perceive the difficulties to which the view of Mr. McConaughy and his counsel, if carried out, would lead. Although this committee is composed of six "Republicans" and only one Democrat, I cannot believe that Mr. Duncan will be ousted upon the grounds of which I have spoken. I cannot believe that so good a lawyer as Senator Bigham, so honest a man as Senator Lowry, so fair a man as Senator Worthington and so conscientious a man as Senator Graham, will permit so great injustice to be done. But we shall see.

The House organized by the election of James R. Kelley, of Washington, as Speaker, and the re-election of A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon, as Clerk. Kelley is a young man and a very bitter partizan. He is nothing but a sophomoric spouter. The "Republicans" of the House must have been short of timber when they raised such a pole as that. Well, of a verity, they are. I see nobody on that side of the House who possesses great ability; none who can take the place of McClure, of Franklin, Brown, of Warren, Olmstead, of Potter, or Cochran of Philadelphia, of the last House. I also miss some of the former ability on the Democratic side, —Sharpe, of Franklin, Hakes, of Luzerne, Purdy of Northumberland. But the Democrats still have Pershing (by far the best man in the House) Nelson, of Wayne, Boyle of Fayette, (a very promising young man) Barr, of Clarion, Quigley, of Phildelphia, and honest Missimer, of Berks. The House is divided politically, as follows: Democrats, 34; "Republicans," 66. This condition of things is owing to the infamous apportionment which so gerrymandered the State as to give the "Republicans" an undue preponderance in the Legislature. But, basing our expectations on that "ower true" line of the Scotch poet,

> "The best laid plans o' mice and men,
> Gang aft agley,"

let us hope that the people will, some day or other, put an end to this foul iniquity of the "Republican" politicians. Meanwhile we shall have to grin and bear it. More anon. LEX.

Great Robbery---Adams Express Company Robbed of Half a Million of Dollars.

New Haven, Jan. 7, 1866.

The safes of the Adams Express Company en route from New York to Boston, on Saturday night, Jan. 6, were rifled of all their contents, with the exception of two parcels which the thieves in their hurry overlooked. The extent of the loss has not yet been ascertained, but is supposed to be not less than half a million dollars in money and bonds.

H. Sanford,
Supt. Adams Express.

SECOND DISPATCH.

New Haven, Jan. 7, 1866.

The value of the amount stolen from the iron car of the Adams Express Co., on the Boston mail train on Saturday night was, as near as it can be ascertained at present, about $500,000. The car was probably entered while at the depot in New York. The theives pried off the lock on one door of the car, also the locks to two of Adams & Company's safes. Eight thousand dollars in greenbacks, and sixty thousand dollars in government notes were left by the theives on the floor of the car. They got out with their plunder at Coscob bridge. Officials of the company are here investigating matters. The robbery was not discovered until the arrival of the train at this city.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1866.—The safe of the Adams' Express Company was opened last night on the train between New York and New Haven, and robbed of a large amount of money. We have no particulars.

"No Body Hurt.—The words quoted above have become historical. In 1861 they conveyed the assurance to the people of this country that there was no danger of war. Now, the same class of prophets are assuring the country that the South has nothing to fear from the four millions of barbarians recently set free in that section. The abolition managers of the telegraph almost daily assure us that "all was peaceful during the holidays among the freedmen;" yet the same dispatch generally closes with an account of a negro riot, in which a jail was demolished, and some colored out-laws set at large, or "*only*" an attack by some armed negroes upon the house of a widow with the most devilish designs, or some "*white man*" being *slightly* wounded by a colored *citizen* shooting him through the head! or some other insignificant occurrence, in which "nobody was hurt"—at least nobody but a "poor, miserable white man!"

It has been computed, officially, that during the war the deaths in the Federal armies amounted to 250,000, and in the Southern armies to 225,000—total 475,000. It is also estimated that General Grant's losses, from the time he crossed the Rapidan till Lee's surrender, were 90,000. When it is considered that all these losses of life were entailed upon the country by the fanaticism and malevolence of the anti-slavery propagandists of New England, it is a source of wonder that any radical demagogue or agitator is now allowed to hold any official position under the Government. When it is considered, also, that all this destruction of life and all the waste of war could have been averted and the Union saved by the exercise of a small amount of forbearance and enlightened statesmanship, the wonder grows apace that an intelligent people will continue in the train of tyrannical and mercenary men, whose only distinguishing trait of character is strength and pertinacity in tearing down the grand work of ages, of industry and statesmanship.

Bradley, the mulatto ex-lawyer of the Boston bar, who was condemned lately by a military court at Charleston, S. C., to one year's imprisonment in Fort Pulaski, for inciting the slaves to rise in insurrection and take possession of lands and property, has been released on parole by order of Boss Stanton. Although thousands of white men have suffered months and years in prison for no offence whatever, unable to catch the ear or the eye of the Secretary of War, or by any means to excite his sympathies in their behalf, not a single twist of wool in any part of the Union can be put in jeopardy without his notice and the interposition of his succoring offices. That shows the advantage of being orthodoxically colored.

The "Freedmen's Bureau" has issued an order compelling former masters of slaves to shelter and support the helpless and superannuated negroes, notwithstanding they have been deserted by all the working slaves, and cannot secure laborers to till the soil and secure a support for even themselves, in many instances. One would naturally suppose that when the "Bureau" can enfore such an order it is sufficiently powerful, but Trumbull, of Illinois, has a bill before Congress to enlarge its powers. The design undoubtedly is to make its Chief more powerful than the President himself.

A Hard Hit.—A gentleman recently returned from the South called on the President, and told him that at Richmond there were in a single school two or three hundred white children as poor and ignorant as any black to be found in the whole of the South, and urged that they needed the aid of the philanthropic everywhere. President Johnson replied that he was very glad one Nothern man had discovered that there were any white people at the South.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Congress reassembled on Friday last, and the majority immediately began to legislate for the negro. Any stranger reading the proceedings would imagine that it was simply a convention called for the purpose of providing for the wants of the colored race alone, and that the white population of the country did not need any protection in the way of legislation.

The President is reported, by a correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune* to have ordered certain Heads of Departments "to make no further appointments on the recommendations of Members of Congress at present." The New York *World* says this is construed to mean that the support of the Executive policy of reconstruction is to be hereafter the price of patronage.

During the month of December, the Sanitary commission received pension claims as follows: Widows' pension claims, three hundred and twenty-five; invalids pension claims, four hundred and eighty-four; naval pension claims, sixteen; claims for arrears pay, bounty, &c. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Both Stanton and Holt decline to pronounce an eulogy on the life and character of the late President. They havn't time. If Lincoln was still living and had the gift of power and patronage they would not only have time but they would quarrel for the opportunity to do so.

In his New Year's speech at Boston Wendell Phillips declared that "President Johnson, in attempting to lecture colored citizens, had reached the height of impudence." Viewed from the radical stand-point of equality, we think so too. He ought to apologize.

A personal encounter took place yesterday in Richmond between Henry Rives Pollard, of the *Examiner*, and Nat Tayler and Wm. D. Coleman, of the *Enquirer*. Six shots were fired without hurting any one. The affair originated in newspaper articles.

The committee appointed by the Chicago Board of Trade to investigate a plan for the passage of Niagara Falls by means of a canal have reported that the project is feasible, and their report has been approved by the Board of Trade.

The Treasury last week redeemed certificate of indebtedness amounting to $44,000, and issued certificates amounting to $150,000 of legal tender notes and $280,000 of gold certificates were received.

Miss Mary Watts, an aged lady, was found brutally murdered in her house in Germantown, on Saturday morning. A reward of $500 has been offered by the Mayor for the detection of the murderer.

During the month of December, seven thousand three hundred guns and pistols, ninety four thousand pounds of powder, eight hundred and thirty-two thousand pounds of shot, and thirteen million percussion caps were sent South from New York.

The Minister from the Netherlands has proposed an exchange of a complete set of the coins of his country for those of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the requisite coins to be forwarded from the United States Mint.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, yesterday delivered himself of a valedictory to the Massachusetts Legislature. He urged negro suffrage, and various other measures as applying to the South.

Over twenty clerks were discharged from the War Department on the 31st ult. The citizen clerks in the various departments are to be discharged as far as possible, to make room for soldiers.

The custom receipts of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1865, were $84,000,000. The receipts from the four principal ports for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, amounted to $77,500,000.

Mr. Tal. P. Shaffner having recently made an excursion, for his own information, in the South, has sent a communication to the President, endorsing the correctness of Gen. Grant's report.

The famous "Iowa Giantess," weighing five hundred and eighty-five pounds was married last evening, in the Union Methodist Church, in this city, to a groom of average proportions.

The Detroit *Tribune* says that all of Jacob Thompson's private papers and correspondence which were left in Canada are now in possession of the authorities at Washington.

A majority of the Reconstruction Committee are opposed to admitting even the Tennessee delegation to Congress. It is thought, however, that the Tennesseans will be admitted.

General Mejia has ordered the people of Matamoras to take the oath of allegiance to the Empire, and has forbidden communication with the American shore of the Rio Grande.

Governor Cony, of Maine, was inaugurated yesterday. The message professes to approve of the President's policy, and at the same time argues in favor of negro suffage.

Brevet Major General R. O. Tylar has issued an order merging the District of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland into the military District of Pennsylvania.

General Thomas, in accordance with orders from the President, issued an order on the 22d ult. removing the restrictions on Episcopal worship in Alabama.

An American schooner, with arms and ammunition for Brownsville merchants, recently got ashore near Bagdad, Mexico, and was seized by Maximilian's officers.

Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, was inaugurated on Saturday. In his message he gives the State debt of Massachusetts as $23,122,872.

There are 10,000 places in New York and Brooklyn where intoxicating liquors are sold. Of these over 8,000 are said to be unlicensed.

The engine house of the Bellefontaine Railroad, at Gallon, Ohio, together with twelve locomotives, was burned on Thursday night. Loss $500,000.

It is said that at the present ratio of the government income the national debt may be reduced $100,000,000, after paying all contingent liabilities.

The Congressional Reconstruction Committee propose to send a special commission to the South, to investigate the "loyalty" of that section.

Girard Hallock, the founder and for many years proprietor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, died on Thursday at New Haven.

Thirteen dead bodies were taken from the surf at Nantucket last week, ten of which belonged to the ship Newton, lately wrecked there.

The New York *Times* objects to the new gold coin motto—"In God we trust," because, it will be carrying our religion in our pockets. Little fear of that during "Republican" rule.

During the last two years the government has received over $6,000,000 from the sale of confiscated property in Mississippi.

The Liberal armies in Mexico are stated by a Washington despatch to be within twenty-two leagues of Vera Cruz.

A petroleum fire in Boston, yesterday, destroyed fifty thousand dollars of property. A colored man was shockingly burned by the explosion of oil.

Oil and mineral discoveries have been made in Mississippi and Northern Alabama, and a company to work the lands has been formed at Columbus, Miss.

Semmes is still confined in the navy yard at Washington. He is strongly guarded, and is not allowed intercourse with any one but his counsel.

Arkansas is represented to be in a deplorable condition. Life and property are insecure, and portions of the State are threatened with famine.

During the year 1865, the Pension Department admitted 40,262 pension claims, and rejected 12,252. There are still 84,000 claims to be considered.

It is proposed to appropriate the public land in the South to settlers, in tracts of eighty acres under the homestead law.

Despatches have been received at Washington from General Sheridan, reporting everything quiet on the Rio Grand.e

The Ways and Means Committee are going to work in earnest to raise the taxes, on tobacco, liquors, alcohol, etc.

The General Land Office at Washington has forwarded to the Governor of Missouri a patent for 471,000 acres of swamp lands.

During the war 15,000 persons were confined in the military prisons at Washington. Of these 4,500 were State prisoners.

Four companies of regular cavalry, serving in Cumberland, Md., have been ordered to report for duty in North Carolina.

Business is declining in New Orleans and stores have been sold for less than the bricks were worth.

Secretary Stanton and Judge Holt have both declined to deliver the eulogy on President Lincoln.

It is reported that large numbers of Mexican refugees in Arizona are preparing for a raid into Sonora.

Prescott City, Arizona, is under a snow blockade, and its people are in danger of starvation.

It is stated that Senator Jim Lane, of Kansas, will make a speech supporting the President's restoration policy.

There are fourteen large gambling houses in operation in Boston, the annual profits of which are about $500,000.

There are twelve hundred "pretty waiter girls" employed in the consert saloons in New York.

Three Irishmen have been arrested in Toronto, charged with threatening to raise the "green flag."

Thursday's internal revenue receipts were one million seven hundred thousand dollars.

A call for a public meeting to favor the Monroe doctrine, has been issued in New York.

The abolition of the Pay Department of the army will be considered in Congress.

Nashville has seven daily newspapers, one of them German. When the war began there were four.

The steamer which sailed from New York on Saturday took out $465,000 in specie.

The Pension Office at Raleigh, N. C., has been reopened, and an agent appointed.

The deaths of cattle from the plague in England are estimated at 5,000 weekly.

The internal revenue receipts since July 1st last have been $188,164,437 04.

It is reported that the Indians in New Mexico are determined on an outbreak.

William C. McCarthy, Republican, has been elected Mayor of Pittsburg.

The fund for the Naval Hospital at Washington amounts to $10,000.

It is rumored that Secretary Wells is to be superseded by Senator Dixon.

General Terry has returned to Richmond.

The military authorities in Augusta, Georgia, have sent about one thousand negroes, who refused to work or make contracts, to the valley of the Mississippi. If slavery is dead, what right have the military authorities to force the negroes to emigrate, or make contracts, or work? Not long ago, down in that section, the Freedmen's agents compelled a negro to marry a negress merely upon the assertion of the latter that a year or two before he had promised to make her his wife. If *now* the military and the Freedmen's agents exact obedience in the matter of work and matrimony, what will they not do, when the negro come to exercise the freeman's privilege of voting?

About Order.—Put things right back in their place when done with. Never leave them all about helter-skelter, topsy-turvy—never. When you use any article, hoe, shovel, rake, axe, hammer, tongs, boots or shoes, books, slates, pencils, writing aparatus, pins, thimbles, pincushions, needles, kitchen furnitnre, every article of Housewifry, or husbandry, no matter what it is, the very moment you have done using it, return it to its proper place. Order, order, perfect order, is the watchword, Heaven's first law. How much precious time is saved (aside from vexation) by observing order, systematic regularity! And little folks should begin early to preserve order in everything. Form habits of order. These loose, slipshod, slatternly habits are formed in childhood, and habits once formed are apt to cling for life.

Young friends, begin early to keep things in their proper places; study neatness, order, economy, sobriety; in everything be just, honest, pure, lovely, and you will have a good report.

Food for Fattening Poultry.—The cheapest and most advantageous food to use for fattening every description of poultry is ground oats. These confounded with oatmeal, or with ordinary ground oats; the whole of the grain is ground to a fine powder; nothing of any kind is taken from it. When it is properly ground, one bushel of the meal will more effectually fatten poultry than a bushel and a half of any other meal. The great point in fattening poultry is to feed them at daybreak.

Meteoric Explosion.—The inhabitants of Charleston were much surprised by an unusual phenomenon that occurred at about half past eight last evening. The air at the time was still, and a slight shower was falling. Suddenly a vivid flash of light, considerably different in character from ordinary lightning, everywhere prevailed, and after an interval of about one minute came a very heavy explosion, producing in many instances a jarring of windows similar to an earthquake. Various conjectures of the cause were expressed, some supposing it to be lightning, others that it was the agency, followed by the explosion of one of the forts in the harbor, as the sound seemed to proceed from the southeast. On inquiry this morning, I learn from an intelligent gentleman, who at the time was standing upon one of the wharves, that the light was so dazzling that he involuntarily covered his eyes with his hands, and was thereby prevented from observing whence it proceeded, but that the report, after an interval of more than a minute, came from the South. He noticed also that the explosion was followed for some seconds by a peculiar rumbling sound, more monotonous than is usual in the reverberations of thunder.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Iron City Commercial College and National Telegraph Institute.

F. W. Jenkins,
J. C. Smith, A. M., } Principals.
Alex. Cowley,

1st *College Building, cor. Penn & St. Clair Sts.*
2d " " *Odd Fellows' Building 5th st*
3d " " *Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair st.*

Arrivals for the week ending Nov. 4 1865.

C. Palmer, Malta, Morgan co., O.
W. H. Blair, Fallow Field, Crawford co., Pa.
R. Cunningham, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. N. Holmes, Rich Valley, Allegheny co., Pa.
J. H. Finck, Pittsburgh, Pa.
G. Weiss, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. Cox, Hope Church, Allegheny co., Pa.
R. A. Cox, " "
J. T. Woodward, Chalfant, Champaign co., O.
J. P. Butler, Wurtemburg, Lawrence co., O.
E. A. Lee, Sandy, Columbiana co., O.
C. C. Chadwick, Columbia Centre, Lick co., O.
D. Shoup, Zanesville, Allen co., Ind.
W. E. Leonard, Collamer, Cuyahoga co., O.
W. D. Downing, Franklin, Venango co., Pa.
W. S. Springer, Clinton, Allegheny co., Pa.
J. R. Foster, Adams, Armstrong co., Pa.
R. Collins, Youngstown, Mahoning co., O.
J. A. Muthersbough, Lewistown, Mifflin co., Pa.
M. M. Horton, Well's Tannery, Fulton co., Pa.
E. R. Spencer, Lenox, Ashtabula co., O.
J. C. Watson, Huntsville, Logan co., O.
G. R. Morrison, E. Springfield, Jefferson co., O.
Harriet Riley, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. Wolf, McClure tp., Allegheny co., Pa.
A. Huffman, Allegheny, " "
L. Warren, Businessburg, Bel. co., O.
W. Kiler, Clifton, Greene co., O.
J. S. Forsyth, Brownsville, Fayette co., Pa.
J. M. C. Wilson, Yellow Springs, Greene co., O.
D. Kirkland, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. Ahlefield, Ada, Hardin co., O.
J. A. Greene, Freeport, Harrison co., O.
J. T. Moss, New Salem, Fayette co., Pa.
A. H. Neidig, Western, Linn co., Iowa.
R. W. Moats, Jamestown, Mercer co., Pa.
W. Porter, " "
J. S. Mossman, " "
D. S. Gillis, Kinstan, Trumbull co., O.

For terms and information concerning the College, address Jenkins, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Allcock's Porous Plasters.—These plasters have the compactness of kid leather and the flexibility of a silk glove. They have cured varicose veins and external aneurisms. For all affections of the chest, weight about the diphragm or upper portion of the bowels, in colds and coughs, for injuries of the back, for all strains or bruises, for a weak back, for nervous pains of the bowels, and other nervous affections and cramps, for heart affections,—in all these cases they have to be used to be properly appreciated

DR. I. T. HENDERSON'S LETTER.

Farmville, Louisiana, March 8, 1850.

Dr. T. Allcock,—*Sir:* I have been suffering under a severe attack of neuralgic disease of my bowels for years, with hypertrophy of the heart, and have tried everything known to the practice of medicine from the very best M. D's; but truth prompts me to say that your plasters have given me more permanent relief than anything I have used, and I believe will produce a perfect cure.

The counter-irritant effect of your plasters is produced in such a mild and gradual way, they so invigorate the circulation around the parts to which they are applied, and exert upon all nervous diseases such a great sedative influence, that I place them confidently at the head of every plaster now in use. Yours, truly,

I. T. HENDERSON, M. D.

Conquer Early.—The tendency to grayness by promptly attacking the great enemy to personal beauty, with the most popular article of the day, CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, which, like Sherman's Legion, "knows no such word as fail." Under its application the blacks come out brilliantly, and the browns of every shade appear Manufactured by J. Christadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

Jan. 12, '66

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment.—Pint bottles at one dollar, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains, bruises, cuts, colic, slipping stifle, over heating, sore throat, nail in the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over-heating by this Liniment; and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the Racing Stables of England for fresh supplies of this article. Over 2,500 testimonials have been received. Remember, $1 laid out in time may save the life of your horse. Sold by all druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt St. New York.

Jan. 12, '66—1m.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address

Rev. Edward A. Wilson,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

Jan. 5, '66—1y.

Errors of Youth.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

John B. Ogden,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

Jan. 5, 66—1y.

Strange, but True.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,

Thos. F. Chapman,
831 Broadway, New York.

Jan. 5, '66—1y.

Itch! Itch! Itch!—Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 22—6m.

Cataract, 40 years.—Mrs. Ashcum from Bedford, Pa., stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn Streets, has had Cataract on both eyes over forty years, causing total blindness for the last 9 years Lately Dr. Sterrett removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of ginsses.

Jan 12-3m

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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Mar.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
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1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Nov.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, (*whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Durborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Keagy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Hutton; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—J. B. Farquhar; A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs. E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GUNSMITHING—David Defibaugh, Bedford.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS—Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.; Exchange Hotel, W. C. McNulty, Huntingdon, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa. John Reimund, Jeweler,

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Dr. W. W. Jamison, Bloody Run, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE—W. W. Paul & Co., Boots and Shoes; Wartman & Engleman, Tobacco, Segars, &c.; Felix Heyman, Clothing; Charles Oakford & Sons, Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.
George W. Cessna, Public Sale, Jan. 16, 1866.
Benj E Sipe & Susan Schnebley, Feb 3 "
John Alsip, Administrator, Jan 27 "

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We are now using "Dick's Printed Accountant Addresses," in putting the names of subscribers on their papers. By this system there can be no name missed in directing, and subscribers can always see the time from which their subscriptions date. All delinquents are marked "laug65", and all accounts due this office until that time, *must be settled by February court next*. After that date we shall commence *a new system of collection*, as we find that duns do no good. We have been and are daily, at an enormous expense, and will be compelled, on this account to enforce payment.—We hope no patron of the GAZETTE will put us to the painful necessity of instituting *legal proceedings*. Those who are at present subscribers and are in arrears, can have the paper for the present year at the advance rate of $2 per annum, by paying at, or before, February court. After that time, they will be charged $2.50, and if not paying within the year, $3.00. The cash system is best for both subscriber and publisher and we have determined, as nearly as possible, to adopt it.

THE REASON WHY.—Many readers do not understand why printers make twenty-five per cent. difference between an *advance* payer and one who pays after the expiration of months. We have a case in point. Had each subscriber paid in advance two months ago, we could have laid in our stock of paper for the ensuing year at a little over ten hundred dollars; now the same amount of stock would cost over fifteen hundred dollars! This is but one item; many others, though not so large in amount, would show a similar increase in cost. If, after February court, some of our patrons have to pay two dollars and a half, they will understand the reason.

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.—The following exchanges of Real Estate were made during the last three weeks, in this place:

O. E. Shannon, Esq., sold lot on Juliana street, south of the "Mengel House," to Isaac Mengel—price $2,500.

T. H. & N. J. Lyons sold house and lot, on East Penn street, to J. Nelson Alsip—price $1,500.

Same sold house and lot, on East Penn street, now occupied by Col. Tate, to Mrs. Dr. Getty—price $3,500.

Same sold house and lot, on corner of East Penn street, to V. Brengle—price $800.

John Cessna, Esq., sold house and lot in which he now resides, on East Pitt street, to John A. Mowry, Esq.—price $5,000.

Mrs. Eliza Watson sold "Bedford Hotel" property to J. J. Shoemaker—price $5,000.

Hon. A. King sold two houses and lots on South-west corner of Pitt and Richard streets, to Hon. W. P. Schell and J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq.—price $3,000.

THANKS.—At a meeting of the Cemetery Association, on the 6th inst., a vote of thanks was tendered to the ladies of Bedford for their industry and the successful manner in which they conducted the Festival. The gross amount received was $803.00; net proceeds $634.00; which is to be expended in beautifying and ornamenting the Cemetery grounds.

THE INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.—Occasionally an individual says to us "times are so hard with me, I must stop my paper," or as in some instance, "my wife thinks we can dispense with the paper now, and I must stop." Thus it is, stop the paper the first thing as a useless expense, without thinking of the actual waste of money for many things drank, eat, smoked or chewed, which can do the system no good, but rather harm.

The newspaper, can, or should, be regarded as a benefit to every household; it imparts useful information; it furnishes subjects for thought and conversation; it adds a charm to social intercourse; it makes agreeable members of society. To be without a newspaper one might as well be out of the world; he becomes a perfect nobody; when he goes into society and hears others talk about current events and discuses questions of local or general interest, he can take no part in these things because he is not posted up, not having read the papers. And in the family circle what an influence the paper has—the children read it and gain knowledge; it serves to occupy their leisure hours, to keep them from frivolous amusements, and gives an attraction to home. Surely, then, no wise parent would consent to go without a newspaper in his family—and a local home newspaper too. He may think he can get along without it, because he is out in the world, and can have the reading of the paper from his neighbors' shop or store or can learn what is going on from others. But this is rather a mean way. Men ought to be independent. They ought to read for themselves. If, however, they think they do not need the paper themselves, they may rest assured their families do. Considerations like these should have their weight, and should induce those who have had thoughts of stopping their newspapers not to do so, and for those who have not taken a paper to subscribe at once for one.

POSTAL MATTERS.—Much has lately been published about postal affairs, yet a great many persons do not seem to have read or do not understand it.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* gives a few of the regulations, which we transfer to our columns for the benefit of such of our readers as are not fully posted in the post office laws:—

Quite a number of letters are put into the letter box at the post-office without the payment of postage. In some instances the stamp marks from a stamped envelope have been cut off and attached to the common envelopes, which is contrary to law. Persons should be careful in having all letters prepaid with at least one three cent postage stamp, or inclosed within a three cent stamped envelope; otherwise, letters will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, and from there returned to the writer.

Stamps cut from a stamped envelope and re-attached to a letter, are unlawful, and any persons convicted of this misdemeanor is liable to a fine of not less than $50.

Persons sending money to places where money order offices are established, will do well to send it by money order, by which no loss can occur, the money being paid to the postmaster, who issues his order to the postmaster at the place to which the money is remitted, and it will there be paid to the proper person.

Rates of commission charged for money orders are as follows: On orders not exceeding $10, 10 cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, 15 cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 20 cents. No money is received for orders except coin, United States notes and notes of the National Banks, and orders cannot be paid in any other currency.

MUSICAL.—The *only* REED instrument that the celebrated Pianist GOTTSCHALK, will *use* or recommend, is Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ, and of them he says:

"Your Cabinet Organ is truly a *charming* instrument, WORTHY of the high praise it has received, and FAR SUPERIOR to *every thing* of its class I have seen."

B. M. Greene the agent for this county has constantly on hand at his Music Store, Huntingdon, Pa., a full assortment of these instruments and also of Steinway & Son's Pianos which he sells at Manufacturer's prices. Dr. Hickok of our town we are pleased to learn is Mr. Greene's agt. in Bedford County and circulars and information in full can be had of him upon application.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of the January number of Mme. Demorest's magazine of fashion. It is an elegant publication, neatly printed and filled with a variety of useful and entertaining matter for ladies. Several fine engravings embellish the number, and the colored fashion plate is very beautiful. There is also a new piece of music and full size pattern sheets.

Before the imitators of Lubin's Extracts can persuade the American public to adopt their spurious preparations, two miracles must be accomplished. The manufacture of Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus" must be stopped, and the nation deprived of its sense of smell. While both exist, the former will continue to enchant the latter. Sold everywhere.

Which would be best? It is a question with some whether it would not have been better to have sold the "Family Record" through the book stores instead of solely by agents. We are not prepared to say which plan is preferable, but either will do, for everybody will buy one no matter who sells them.

CORRECTION.—In the petition presented by W. W. Shuck, at the "Fish Meeting," to be forwarded to the Legislature praying for the passage of a law "prohibiting fishing," &c., should have read, "prohibiting catching Bass," &c.

Maximilian has sent a medal to the Empress Eugenie, in recognition of her visits to the cholera hospitals.

BLANK CHECKS, NOTES AND RECEIPTS, and BLANK Printing of every description neatly and promptly executed at the GAZETTE office.

MARRIED.

HORN—STIVER.—On Thursday, 4th inst., by Rev. R. F. Sample, Capt. John Horn to Miss Sarah Stiver, both of Bedford.

BRUMBAUGH—BUCK.—On the 3d inst., at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. A. R. Kremer, Mr. David S. Brumbaugh to Miss Mary Melissa Buck, second daughter of David Buck, Esq., of New Enterprise, this county.

DIED.

HOLDERBAUM.—In Colerain township, on the 24th ult., Mrs. Matilda Holderbaum, wife of John Holderbaum, aged 28 years, 7 months and 23 days.

HARCALROAD.—In Friend's Cove, on the 6th inst., Fanny, wife of Henry Harcalroad, aged 38 years, 5 months and 25 days.

GILLAM.—In Monroe township, on the 5th of October last, Mrs. Catharine Gillam, aged 73 years and 18 days.

New Advertisements.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES AT THE COURT HOUSE.

Sunday School at 10 a. m.
Morning Service at 11 a. m.
Afternoon " at 3½ p. m.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Juniata township, on the 8th of December last, a red and white spottted cow, with one ear cropped, about 14 years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law. GEO. W. WOLFORD.
Jan 12, '66-3t

OFFICE OF THE HOOVER & MARSHALL OIL COMPANY,
BEDFORD, Pa., January 9, 1866.
On October 6, 1865, an assessment of four cents per share was called for payable as follows, viz: One half November 1st, 1865, and the balance January 1st, 1866. This is to notify delinquent stockholders that at NOON on Thursday, February 8th, 1866, at the office of the company as above, a sufficient number of their shares will be sold at public auction, to pay said assessment, with costs. Payments will be received up to day of sale.
Jan 12, '66-3t G. W. RUPP, Treasurer.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BRAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1866.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Rail Road & Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. I. P. AERTSEN,
Jan 12, '66-4t Secretary.

ESTATE OF GEORGE MILLER, dec'd.—To the heirs and legal representatives of George Miller, late of Bedford county, dec'd. Take notice, that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situated in Cumberland Valley township, on the premises, on the 24 day of February, 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.
Jan 12, '66-4t JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE MORRISON'S COVE LAND.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Jacob Schnebley, late of Fulton county deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on Saturday, February 3d, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain valuable Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Morrison's Cove, Middle Woodberry tp, Bedford county, adjoining lands of George Sharp's heirs, David Stuckey, Samuel Teeter and others, containing about 110 acres, neat measure, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered. There is also a good spring of water upon the premises. The above property will be sold in lots or altogether to suit purchasers.—Also, there will be sold at the same time, all that certain Lot of Ground, situate near Lafayetteville, in South Woodberry township, adjoining lands of John B. Furry, David Diltz, Peter Shriner and others, containing 3 acres, more or less, with a Plank Dwelling House thereon erected, with water convenient. Terms made known on day of sale.
BENJAMIN E. SIPE,
SUSAN SCHNEBLEY,
Jan 12, '66-4t Administrators.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JAMES BURNS and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford. You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 2d Monday of February, (being the 12th day,)* 1866, *at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.
Given under my hand, at Bedford, on the 12th of January, in the year of our Lord, 1866.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Bedford, Jan. 12, 1866.

LIST OF CAUSES, put down for Special Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, in which Hon. ALEX. KING, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, has been heretofore concerned as counsel. To be tried by the Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, at Bedford, commencing on Monday, February 19, 1866:

Joseph Barley	vs	Jackson Stuckey
Simon Walter	"	McCormick & Holsel
Thos B Keating	"	Bedford Railroad Co
Sarah Fisher,	"	David Karns
J M Reynolds	"	Adam Carn
Hetty Miller	"	Samuel Smith
Fluck & Evans	"	Dr Asa Duval et al
Jacob Oster	"	Henderson & Sleek
Benj R Henderson	"	Jacob Oster
Samuel Clark	"	Mary Gordon's adm'r
Hunt. & B. T. R. R. Co.	"	Wm T Daugherty
Same	"	Samuel Carn's adm'r
Same	"	James A Anderson, Esq.
Same	"	John G Clark
Same	"	John W. Crisman
Same	"	Wm Dunkle
Same	"	Thomas Knox
Same	"	Hiram Lentz
Same	"	John Stone

Jan 12, '66-6t O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers.
All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement
GEORGE SMITH,
Dec 22, '65-6t* JACOB LAW, Adm'rs.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters testamentary to the estate of Sarah Pierce, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. MICHAEL WERTZ,
Dec. 15, '65—6t Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Peter Wertz, late of Harrison township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN MOWER,
VAL. B. WERTZ,
Dec 15, '65—6t Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of John Wemmer, late of Monroe township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
Dec. 1, '75.—6t. LEVEN WEIMER, Adm'r.

ESTATE OF RICHARD W. JONES, DEC'D.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Richard W. Jones, late of Bedford county, dec'd.: Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in South Woodberry township, on the 26th day of January, 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, Jan. 5, '66—4t Sheriff

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

Notices, &c.

A STONE-MARTEN MUFF was taken from the settee at the west end of the Court Room on the Saturday night of the Fair. It was nearly new and the loss of it spoils a sett. Any one having this muff will please return it to Mr. A. King, and get the one left in its place.
Jan. 5, '66—2t.*

MRS. E. V. MOWRY SELLING OFF AT COST, Cloaks, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.
☞ All who have accounts standing will please call and settle. [Dec 22, '65.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, by hunting, fishing, berrying, &c., as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders.
Dec 22—3t* DANIEL PENCIL.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A fine assortment of Photograph Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., just received at Gettys' Photograph Gallery, very cheap and of the very best quality. Call and select a present for your friend
Dec 22, '65

LAST NOTICE.—All persons indebted to E. Statler & Son, by note, book account or otherwise, are notified to call and settle before the first of March, 1866, as all claims not paid by that time, will be left in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to persons.
E. STATLER & SON.
Schellsburg, Dec. 15, '65—4t

BEDFORD OIL COMPANY.—All persons who have subscribed to the BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY, are requested to pay their first instalment forthwith, to George W. Rupp, Treasurer. The Company are now ready to commence the work. JOHN McVICKER,
JOHN S. STUCKEY, Sec'y. President.
Dec 15, '65.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65-tf

TWENTY TOWN LOTS FOR SALE!—The undersigned offer for sale twenty Lots situated in the Borough of Bedford, on Main and St. John streets, 60 feet front and 240 feet back. Terms easy. T. H. & N. J. LYONS.
Nov. 10, '65-2m.

AUCTIONEERING.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, offers his services to the people of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships, to cry sales of real estate, personal property, &c. He will guarantee satisfaction to all who employ him.
Nov. 24, '65—6m* JOHN DICKEN.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in West Providence township, about the 1st of June last, a red and white spotted Bull, with a white spot in his face, no other mark, and about one year old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. JOHN RITCHEY, (of George).
Jan. 5, '66—3t

STRAY HOG.—Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber in Colerain township, about the 20th day of December last, a white boar, with the right ear off, supposed to be 15 or 18 months old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. JOHN DRENNING.
Jan. 5, '66—3t. *

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have them sent by mail, at publisher's prices.
☞ Pianos and Organs warranted for *five years*. Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of insturments sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
Dr. C. N. Hickok, Agent, Bedford, P.
Dec. 1, '65—1y

THE MACEDON SILVER MINING COMPANY
OF
NEVADA.

Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

LOCATION OF MINES.
San Antonio, Nye County, Nevada.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
20,000 SHARES—PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.
Present Subscription Price, $40 per share.
ALL STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
General A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.
TREASURER,
Hon. ALLISON WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa.
SECRETARY,
JAMES H. PAINE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,
A. L. CURTIS, Esq., San Antonio, Nevada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, Justice U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York, Pa.
Major General JOHN W. GEARY, U. S. A.
General A. L. RUSSELL, Harrisburg, Pa.
General E. M. BIDDLE, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, Bedford, Pa.
General T. J. JORDAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
DANIEL PETERS, Esq., Trenton, N. J.
CONSULTING MINERALOGIST.
EUGENE N. RIOTTE, Esq., Austin City, Nevada.

This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprises SIX (6) SEPARATE, DISTINCT SILVER-BEARING LEDGES OR LODES in San Antonio Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, in the richest portion of the celebrated "Reese-river Region," and admirably located in every respect for profitable mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the CÆSAR, CICERO, SHAKSPEARE, SHAY & CURTIS, PALESTINE and MACECON LEDGES, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein, or a GRAND TOTAL OF SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible wealth and resources will be furnished on application at the principal office,
809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
where also can be seen the richest cabinet of silver ores, silver bullion, &c., ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. Abundant evidence of the most satisfactory and conclusive character has been furnished the Board of Directors in regard to the wealth and permanence of the mines. The title to the property has been subjected to the most careful examination, and found to be perfect in every particular—of which fact the highest official endorsements have been obtained. The Company have secured the services of a thoroughly experienced Mining Superintendent (a resident of Nevada), who is already engaged in the extraction of ore from the mines. As soon as the working capital of the Company is secured, the erection of permanent and efficient reduction works will be commenced.
The six silver-bearing ledges belonging to this Company range in width from *three to fifteen feet*, and assays of average ore from near the surface range from *one hundred to ever one thousand dollars per ton in silver*.
No other Silver Mining Company has yet been organized in the Atlantic States with such an absolute assurance of success, and those who are fortunate enough to secure stock in the MACEDON SILVER MINING COMPANY will reap a munificent reward, in the shape of early and unexampled dividends, and the consequent rapid enhancement of the market value of the stock
A full prospectus of the company will be issued previous to January 1st.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
Now open at the
GENERAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Phila.
Subscriptions taken by
REED & SCHELL, RUPP, SHANNON & CO.,
Jan 5, '66—3t Bankers, Bedford, Pa.

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasonable terms, at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office.

Hardware, &c.

FODDER CUTTERS & CRUSHERS, the best in the State, may now be had at Hartley's Hardware Store at Manufacturers prices. Remember corn fodder cut and mashed will cause your cows to yield more and richer milk, and besides will go two-thirds farther in feeding than when fed in the rough. Nov. 10, '65.

THE BEST IMPROVED MEAT CUTTERS AND STUFFERS may be had at Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

BUTCHERS' KNIVES, STEELS, Shears, Scissors, Table Knives and Forks, Razors, Axes, Adzes, Augers, Drawing Knives, Hatchets, Broad Axes, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Hand Saws, Planes, and the largest and best assortment of Pocket Knives, may be had at Hartley's Store.
Nov. 10, '65.

SHOEMAKERS will find Tools of all kinds, Calf-skins, Morocco, Bindings, Linings, Web, Galloons, Lasts, French Boot Powder, Wax, Thread, Eyletts, &c., full stock always on hand, at Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

SADDLERY, in great variety, at Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

BLACKSMITHS may obtain from Hartley Norway Nail Iron, Horse Shoe Nails, Rasps, Files, Anvils, Bellows, Hand Hammers, Shoeing Hammers, Buttresses, Borax, IRON in great variety, and 200 Kegs of assorted Horse Shoes of different makes—and even more if wanted.
Nov. 10, '65.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality, Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass, Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c., &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do. [Nov. 10.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHTEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley's. You who have never used any other than the "*common truck*," try it, compare it! and you will always go to Hartley's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, &c. Coal Oil Lamps repaired. [Nov. 10.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, a pure article,
Flaxseed Oil,
Red Lead,
Paints of all kinds,
Glass and Putty,
Powder, Lead and Shot. The largest stock in Bedford, and Hardware in great variety at
Nov. 10. HARTLEY'S OLD STAND.

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.
☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.
Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.
All are invited to give him a call.
ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April 15, '64.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.
May 9, '62.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WM. C. MCNULTY, Proprietor.
Terms moderate to suit the times.
April 28, '65—1y.

Fancy Stores.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
Call at Mrs. V. B. TATE & M. E. REA'S.
The handsomest assortment of
BONNETS,
HATS,
CAPS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
Bonnets for $3.50, worth $5.00. Ribbons for 25 cts worth 45—best 75 cts. worth $1 00.
Hats from 75 cents up.
Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices.
COLLARS, CUFFS,
NECKTIES, SCARFS,
GLOVES, STOCKINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord,
Silk Buttons,
Bugle Buttons,
Jet Buttons,
Gilt Buttons,
Steel Buttons,
Velvet Ribbons and Bugle Gimp Lace.
Edging, Tetting,
French Work, Lace Veils,
Mourning Veils, Silk Tissue,
Barage.
The best make of Hoop Skirts, from 62½ cts. to $4.
CLOAK TRIMMINGS OF ALL STYLES.
Handsome Assortment of
CLOAKS,
COATS,
CIRCULARS,
AND FURS.
Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R., would inform their lady friends, that they have employed a good Mantuamaker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided with the NEWEST STYLE of DRESS PATTERNS always on hand. ☞ Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut out, will have them done free of charge Nov. 10, '65.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!—MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAFFER, are constantly receiving *New Goods*, they keep on hand a fine assortment of Bonnets,
Hats,
Bonnet Silk,
Velvets,
Ribbons,
Flowers, Zephyr goods,
Of all descriptions,
Breakfast Shawls,
Head Comforts,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hose,
Ladies' and Children's Gloves,
Balmoral Skirts,
Hoop Skirts,
Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Merino Scarfs,
Ladies

Miscellaneous.

1865! 1866! 1867!

GOLD! | SILVER!

1 to 75,000!!

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS!!

OUR NEW MODE.

ONE OF OUR GOLD OR SILVER WATCHES, OR SILVER TEA SETS FOR $2, AS BELOW STATED.

Our articles consist of PIANOS, for which we will give $800 cash, if preferred.

MELODEONS,	"	150	"
SEWING MACHINES,	"	40	"
GOLD WATCHES,	"	150	"
PHOTOGR'H ALBUMS	"	20	"
"	"	10	"
"	"	5	"
SILVER TEA SETS,	"	40	"
" " SPOONS,	"	15	"
" TABLE "	"	18	"
" " FORKS,	"	18	"
" LADLES,	"	13	"
" WAITERS,	"	18	"
" CASTORS,	"	15	"
" PITCHERS & URNS,		20	"

And other valuable fancy Jewelry, Toilet and Work boxes, and articles.

One of our tea sets or one piece of our Gold or Silver ware is worth a bushel of the cheap dollar Jewelry!!

We have adopted the following mode of

DISTRIBUTION

by sale of 75,000 articles of value!

OUR NEW MODE!!

The articles of goods are numbered from 1 up to 75 000! 37,500 consisting of Pianos, Melodeons, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Tea and Table Sets, Solid Silver Tea and Table Spoons and Forks, etc., etc.; and the other 37,500 articles of valuable Jewelry, Work and Toilet cases, Photograph Albums, Open face Silver Watches, and fancy articles in great variety. 75,000 notices numbered from 1 to 75,000 are printed and put into sealed envelopes and well mixed, and one of these is taken out and sent to the person sending us 25 cents to cover expense of postage, correspondence, etc., and the article or goods corresponding with the number on the notice will be sent to the holder of the same immediately (if he desires to purchase the article) on the receipt of *two dollars*. For instance:—If the number on the notice sent to you should be 500, and a Piano, or Diamond Set or Gold Watch should be numbered 500 it will be sent to you for $2, and so on for every article in our list of 75,000 articles.

☞ *After receiving the Article, if it does not please you, you can return it, and your money SHALL BE REFUNDED.*

Twenty-five cents must be sent to pay expense of postage, correspondence, etc., on one notice.

Remember, that whatever article corresponds with the number on your notice, you can have it by paying TWO DOLLARS for it, whether it be worth $100 or $800. And it is for our interest to deal fairly, and send out our fine articles, as it gives confidence to the public, and thereby increases our sales.

TRY OUR NEW MODE!

Upon receipt of 25 cents, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send one notice.

Upon receipt of $1 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send six notices.

Upon receipt of $5 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send 40 notices, and a fine present, valued at not less than $15, as a sample of our goods.

Upon receipt of $18, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we will send 150 notices, and a SOLID SILVER WATCH, by return mail.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for our circular!

Agents allowed a large Cash Commission, by which they can make $25 weekly.

Address plainly,
REED & BROTHER,
Box, 5138,
Salesroom, 34 Liberty St. New York City, N.Y.
Oct. 27, '65—3m

MEXICO! MEXICO!!

$30,000,0000 LOAN
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Twenty year Coupon Bonds, in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Principal and Interest payable in GOLD.

$160,000,000 to be sold at SIXTY CENTS on the DOLLAR,

in U. S. Currency, thus yielding an interest of 12 per cent. in Gold, or 17 per cent. in Currency, at the present rate of premium on gold.

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The most desirable investment ever offered

Immense tracts of Mining and Agricultural Lands, sixty per cent. of Port Dues, Imposts, and Taxes, in the States of Tamaulipas and San Louis Potosi; and the plighted faith of the said States and the General Government are all pledged for the redemption of these Bonds and payment of interest.

THE SECURITY IS AMPLE.

$30 U. S. Cur. will buy at 7 per ct. Gold Bond of			$50
$60	"	"	$100
$300	"	"	$500
$600	"	"	$1,000

LET EVERY LOVER OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS BUY AT LEAST ONE BOND.

Circulars forwarded and subscriptions received by JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., and J. N. TIFFT, Financial Agent of the Republic of Mexico, 57 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Subscriptions also received by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States.

Nov. 10, '65–3m.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements*, and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment*. Circulars *free*. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 823 Broadway, New York; No. 236 Carter St., Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 14 Lombard's Block Chicago, Ill.; No 170 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

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$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

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MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

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Pop. Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
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Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
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We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

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New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1866 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodcals for 1866, will receive gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

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C. CHAUNCEY BURR, EDITOR.

JANUARY NUMBER READY DEC. 16.

CONTENTS:

STEEL PLATE PORTRAIT OF GEN. R. E. LEE.
THE SCIENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.
PEN PICTURES OF PURITANISM.
DUCHOMMAR AND MORNA.—(Poetry.)
A NATIONAL "EVIL" THAT IS A NATIONAL BLESSING.
SOME FACTS ABOUT SOUTHERN AGGRESSIONS.
POPE AND COLERIDGE.
CHILDHOOD IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.
THE EXCELLENCE OF IMPUDENCE.
HOW THE WORLD TREATS ITS THINKERS.
WHAT THE SHADOW SAID TO THE DREAMER.
THE CRIME OF WAR—(Poetry.)
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FAREWELL—(Poetry.)
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NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.
EDITOR'S TABLE.

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THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

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Nov. 10, '65—3m.

Philadelphia Trade.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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Have now open their large and splendid stock of LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS
Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT.
Oct 20, '65.—4m.

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WITH
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Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
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Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Dec. 9, 1864—1y.

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WITH
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ISAAC WATKIN, T. H. SAPPINGTON,
GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
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January 13, 1865—1yr

WM. W. PAUL, | D. J. HOAR,
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WITH
WM. W. PAUL & CO.,
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623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth
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December 16, 1864—y.

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Successors to
MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.
TOBACCO SNUFF AND SEGAR
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No. 313 North Third Street, Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGLEMAN.
March 25, 1864.

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VARIETY STORE!
ANDERSON'S ROW.
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REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of
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Also, my large stock of
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NECK-TIES,
COLLARS, &c.
Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as
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Also, my VARIETIES, such as
Spices of all kinds,
Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the BOOT and SHOE line, I keep every thing calculated for man, woman or child; BOOTS of all kinds; SHOES of every description; GAITERS of all styles in the market.
CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,
and examine for yourselves!

No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and the pockets of purchasers.

N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.

☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.
Oct. 20, '65. H. F. IRVINE.

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Gaiters,
and Balmorals,
of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

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to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

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We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. RITTER'S PHILADELPHIA MADE SHOES AND GAITERS, which we will guarantee to wear as *LONG* as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call

☞ Don't forget the place, *Shaffer's Building, Juniata Street*, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel. J. HENRY HUTTON.
October 20, '65.

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Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York.
Feb. 10, '65.—1y

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

The only known remedy for

DIABETES,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Helmbold's Buchu will relieve you.

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PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no secret of ingredients. Helmbold's Extract Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in *vacuo* and according to rules of

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These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC

Is that which acts upon the kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
ACTS GENTLY,

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

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See any and all Standard Work on Medicine.

FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.*, 10.]

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The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Medicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC,—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER.
Established upwards of 16 years.
Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

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HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse 594 *Broadway, New York*;

And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Oct. 20, '65.—1y.

Medical.

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For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast supereeding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves, aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time.—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 50 cts. per bottle.

Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry, Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

August 11, 1865—1y.

Use Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup, and Save your Children. No child need die of Croup if this Syrup is used in time.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

Since the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense.—To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

IT IS ENTIRELY VEGETABLE—PERFECTLY SAFE AND HARMLESS.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞ Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞ Price 25 cents per bottle.

***Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. August 11, 1865—1y

Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, to destroy Worms, is entirely Vegtable—Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

Is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeny, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 50 and 75 cents per bottle.—Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞ For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Aug. 11, 1865—1y

Foutz's Mixture is the best Liniment for man and Beast now in use.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞ For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford Pa. Aug. 11, '65—1y.

The above medicines can be had at manufacturer's prices of Johnson, Holloway & Cowden Phil'a., J. J. Bender, Pittsburg, Laughton & Rushfield, Wheeling, Va.